FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LATER FROM INDIA. ORSINI and PIERI GUILLOTINED.

COTTON DECLINED-BREADSTUFFS DULL. PROVISIONS STEADY.

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, which sailed from Liverpool at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of March, arrived here on Tacaday

The steamship Africa arrived out at Liverpool at neon on Sunday, the 14th, and the Borussia reached Southampton on the morning of the same day.

The City of Washington arrived at Liverpool at 11 e clock A. M. on the lith.

The screw steamer Alps, advertised to leave Liverpeel for New-York simultaneously with the City of Baitimere, had been withdrawn.

The ship Kennebec, of Bath, Maine, from Liverpool for Mobile, was abandoned at sea on the 22d of February. The erew were saved by the W. F. Schmidt, bound to New-Orleans. Nine of them were trans-terred to the Louise Sophie, and had arrived in Eog-

GREAT BRITAIN.

It the House of Lords, on the 15th, the Eurl o Malmesbury submitted the correspondence which hal-taken place between the British and French Govern-ments since the resignation of Lord Palmerston. THE FOREIGN REFUGEES IN LONDON-OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Lord Cowley.
FOREIGN OFFICE, March 4, 1858. My Lond: You will take the carliest opportunity of assuring Count Walewski that her Majesty's advisers, on their accession to office, are earneastly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close au

Convinced that these sentiments are shared by the Government of his Imperial Mejesty, and that bott Governments will concur in the opinion that such friendly relations are best maintained by frank and pea with connence to that of his imperial Majesty to aid them in their endeavors to remove some causes of misapprehension which, it cannot be denied, have produced, and if suffered to remain unexplained must continue to produce, painful effects upon the public mind of England.

Your Lordship will assure Count Wale wski that he Majesty's Government entertain the fallest conviction that his Excellency, in his dispatch of the 20th of January, written at a moment when the just indignation of France and of the world had been excited by the late atrocious and cowardly attempt upon the hie of

late atrocious and cowardly attempt upon the hie of his Imperial Majesty, and under the impression that the laws of England were insufficient to protect his Imperial Majesty against a repetition of such after apts upon the part of foreign refugees resident in Great Britain, had no other intention than that of printing out to her Majesty's Government what appeared to be a source of danger to France, and inviting their attention to the supposed defect.

If such has been from the first the hope of her Majesty of the supposed defect.

If such has been from the first the hope of her Maje-esty's Government, that hope has been completely realized by the full and frank assurances which Count Walewekt has spontaneously given, as reported in your dispatch of the 23d of February, of his astonish-ment and regret at the interpretation put upon certain phrases in his dispatches to Count Persigny, of the 20th of January, "astonishment that his meaning "could have been misunderstood, and regret that he come have been misunderstood, and regret that he "should be believed, with his knowledge of England, "capable of applying, as a generality, an imputation which the context of his dispatch ought, he thinks, "to have proved could only have been intended for a "definite class of strangers."

"definite class of strangers."

Though her Msjesty's Government have, from the first, entertained the belief that an erroneous construction had been put on Count Walewski's dispatch, they receive with the highest satisfaction the voluctary repudiation, so honorable to his Excellency, of the meaning which he behaves to have been attributed to him; and in the same spirit of candor they desire to call bis attention to those expressions which really have produced an unfavorable impression on the public

produced an unfavorable impression on the public opinion of this country.

Your Lordehip will therefore remark to Count Watewski that his Excellency, in stating that the attempt which has just providentially failed, "like "others which have preceded it, was devised in "England;" in speaking with reference to the "adeptode to demangagic established in England; of "assessis" nation elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practiced in repeated attempts, and in asking "whether the right of asylum should protect such a state o "things, or contribute to favor their designs and their "plans," has not unnaturally been understood to imply imputations, not only that the offenses caumerated are imputations, not only that the offenses commetated are not recognized as such by the English law, and may be committed with impunity, but that the spirit of English legislation is such as designedly to shelter and screen the offender from punishment.

screen the offender from punishment.

Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that had Count Walewski known, when his Excellency held with your Lordship the conversation to which I have adverted above, that such construction was put upon certain portions of his dispatch of January 29, he would have had no difficulty in adding to the assurance then given the further assurance that nothing could would have had no dimedity in adding to the assurance then given the further assurance that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey an imputation injurious alike to the morality and the honor of the British nation. All the offenses which his Excellency enumerates, on being proved to the satisfaction of a jury, subject the person convicted to the indiction of penalties more or less severe; and it cases have been brought to the notice of the Government of his Imperial Majesty which may appear to have been overlooked by her Majesty's Government, it is not to be doubted that the advisers of her Majesty, in abstaining to prosecute, have been influenced by motives of discretion quite consistent with an earnest desire to repress such offenses.

Subsequently, however, to the late atrocious attempt, proceedings have been instituted in two cases—one for complicity in the late murderous attempt; another for a publication "elevating assassination to doctrine;" and another similar case is now under the consideration of the law-officers of the Crown.

It is hoped that these considerations will satisfy Count Walewski that either his expercessions have been made under an erroneous apprehension of the state of the law in this country, and that in either case his Excel-

greatly misunderstood, or that they have been made under an erroneous apprehension of the state of the law in this country, and that in either case his Excelency will not hesitate, with that frankness which has characterized his conduct, to offer an explanation which cannot fail to remove any existing misconsecution.

ception,
Your Lordship will read this dispatch to Count
Walewski, and leave a copy with his Excellency.
I sm, &c., MALMESSIRY.

Count Walewski's Reply.

[Translation.] Parcis, March 11. M. 15 CONTE: Lord Cowiey has delivered to me a dispatch which has been addressed to him by her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which

Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which you will find a copy annexed hereto.

The Government of the Emperor congratulate itself on the friendly dispositions of the new Cabinet and sees, with sincere satisfaction, that the presen

and sees, with sincere satisfaction, that the presen ministers of the Queen, like their predecesors, are under no misapprenension either as to our intentions, or as to the grave nature of the facts which we have signalized to the Government of her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the Emperor, M. le Counte, flatters itself, that for six years, its whole conduct has precluded the suspicion of its wishing, in any way, to wound the dignity of the English nation; and his Majesty thinks that he has seized every opportunity during peace, as well as during war, of drawing closer during peace, as well as during war, of drawing closer the bonds between the two people. The Emperor, as you are aware, has always entertained this profound con-wiction, that the reconciliation of two great retions, after ages of antagonism, could be sincere and lasting

only on one condition, namely, that the honor of one should never be sacrificed to the honor of the other. Such sentiments, attested by the constant acts of the Government of his Majesty, are a sufficient answer the erroneous interpretations of which our commu-cation of the 20th of January has been the objec-Besides, what has happened? I beg you to signalize to the Government of her Britannic Majesty the existence in London of a sect of foreigners which, in its publications and its meetings, clevates assassination to doctrine, and which in the space of six years has sent into France not less than eight assassing to strike a blow at the Emperor, as is proved by the declarations of the jury.

All these attempts, like that of the latte of Language.

All these attempts, like that of the 14th of January, have found the Emperor impassive. Putting his trust in the protection of Heaven, his Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at his person, but the country has shown itself to be deeply moved by them; and as at the time when I

had been taken in London, public op nion it France without taking into a count the rather of the rather tions of England, nor the motres of direct on fighter Mainesbury's communication speaks, was a select that no much a clacity should have remain

seever, the character of our proceedings was! down to you in the clearest manner by the Enner himself, who wrote to you toward the end of January

him—namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the seighboring States. My dispatch of the Oth of January had no other object than to signalize a state of things which was

o be regretted, but I carefully abstained from ex-oressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to emedy it; and I have been unable to understand how certain expressions of that dispatch have been so misinterpreted. It is, besties, unnecessary for me to tell you that it never extered my thought to corsider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender, and, to borrow Lord Malmesbury sown words, as screening him from punishment.

In giving these assurances to the Principal Secre-tary of State, you will be so good a to add trat, as the intentions of the Emperor have been misappre-hended, his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuous a discussion which he will abstain from hended, his Majesty's Government will austain continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, migh prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English paople.

I request you to read this dispatch to Lord Malmesbury, and to leave with him a copy of it.

A. WALEWSKE

The riot in Dublin was alluded to in both Houses, and Government promised a strict investigation.
In the House of Commons the India Loan bill was

Mr. Disraeli stated that the case of the Cagliari had her submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and that Government would are apon their opinion irre-spective of the action of the late Government, which had acknowledged the jurisdiction of Naples in the

Mr. Disraeli also stated, in reply to a speech from Mr. Birnal Obborne, that he did not think G vernment was called upon to declare anything beyond a general policy, under the peculiar circumstances attending their advent to power, and that general policy had already been declared by Lord Derby. He promised that the bill to amend the Government of India should be introduced before Easter, and announced that the Irish policy of the Government would be the same as was pursued by Lord Egilaton five years ago. He would never consent that an Orangement should be thereby disqualified from the magistraev.

tracy.
On the 16th, in the House of Lords, Lord Broughsun On the Rein, in the Mode of Loras, Lora Broagastin presenting a petition from the Anti-Savery Society against the save-trade, said that a warrant act had been passed in the island of Gaudeloups which would have an immediate and direct tendency to reduce the tree negroes of that colony to a state of slavery. He acquitted the French Government of any blame, but regretted that that power had not discontinued its

theme for the free emigration of negroes.

Lord Maintesbury promised attention to these mat-ers when they were officially brought to his notice.

The East India Loan bill was read a second time; and Lord Ellenborough incidentally stated that he be-lieved by the end of February Lucknow would have

een destroyed.

Mr. Hahiday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was actualed in the vote of thanks recently adopted to the included in the vote of thanks recently adopted to the Indian Army, &c.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Deraeli sand that the Government had retu-ed to let Sardinia give up Mr. Hodge—the Englishman who was arrested at Genon—to the French Government, as they did not consider that there was sufficient

evidence to warrant his committal.
On motion of Mr. Ewart, a Select Committee way granted to inquire into the progress and prospects, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonization in Inquis. (This movement has reference to the projected cultivation of cotton in

India.)
Caricatures from Punch having been sent to certain French Colonels, in the name of the Army and Navy Club in London, the Committee of that Club offer a reward of £50 for the name of the party who has been

guilty of the insult.

The departure of the "Spring fleet" of coal-lader vessels from the Tyne, comprising between 1,000 and The departure of the "Spring fleet" of coal-laden vessels from the Tyne, comprising between 1,000 and 1,500 sail, detained in port on account of the easterly winds, took place on the 13th and 14th, and so great was the crowd of shipping that numerous casualties occurred. Among others, the American clipper Eddystone ran on the sands, while entering the barbor, and remained in a perilous position for some time, but she was ultimately got off without much damage.

The riot between the college students and the police of Dublin on the occasion of the public entry of the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, attracted great attention, and had become the subject of an official investigation. Some of the students were seriously injured by the police, against whom a bitter feeling had sprang up, and a disposition had been evinced to renew the

The place known as "Discussion Forum" in Fleet treet, London, referred to in the recent semi-official street. London, referred to in the recent reinformation pamphief as the resort of telliges for seditions purposes, turns out to be simply a tavern in which a narmiess English Debating Society holds its meetings. The eclipse of the 15th of March was scarcely visible in Erglane, owing to the hazy weather which prevail-

d and obscured the sun.
It is stated that Mr. Roebuck has received a chalthe State of the Count de Signy, an officer in the French curry, for his language in regard to France.

Lord Derby having summoned a meeting of his sup-

porters in the House of Commons, it is said that 225 members attended, and that great quantity prevailed

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 24th of February arrived it Sucz on the 10th of March. The over-duc Calcutta until had not been heard of at Sucz.

Sir Colon Campbell was at Cawnpore on the 17th of

February awaiting the arrival of the seige train from Agra. A part of the army had crossed into Oade, and was advancing toward the Alumbagh. The Commander-in-Chief was not expected to follow till the 20th. The hombardment of Lucknow was expected to commence about the 25th of February, although British force, consisting of about 20,000 men and guns, was said to be insufficient to invest the city. Jung Balandoor was at Fyzabad, detained for w snimurition, which was on the way to him. The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and was

The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and was banished for life to the Andamana.

The Punjab troops were advancing into Robileund. All was quiet in the Punjab.

The Rejpootana field force under Gen. Roberts passed Nusseerabad on the 14th of Feb., on its way to Kotah, where the enemy was said to be about 7,000 strong and in possession of 100 guns.

The Madras Cavalry had passed Jubbulpoor on their march to join the troops invading Oude.

Shorapore, in the Nizam's dominions, had been captured, and the Rajah had been seized at Hyderabad.

The Barcilli rebels were defeated on the 10th of February.

February.
The Bombay Presidency was quiet.

The import market was very active. Exchange on London, 2/01d. Freights to London Exchange on London, 2/01d. Freights to London £1 15/0 £2. It was reported that Nena Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force, near Bithoor, to enter Bundlecund.

The Ghoorkales had defeated the rebels at Gondali,

CHINA.

The steamer Ava, with the Calcutta mails, was wrecked near Trincomalee on the 16th of February. The cargo and mails were totally lost, but the crew and passengers were saved. £253,000 in treasure, for the Bombay Government, was on board the Ava. but

£ 28,500 had been recovered.

The passengers included several of the Lucknow

efugees.
Intelligence from Canton was to the uSth of January.
The city remained tranquil under the rule of the

Yek continued a close prisoner on board the In-Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in the Canton

FRANCE.

EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI. respondence of The London Times.

Paris, Saturday, March 13, 6 p. m.

Paris, Saturday, March 13, 6 p. in.

At 54 o clock last evening the warrant to execute the sentence of the Court of Assize upon those convicted of the attempt in the Rue Lepelletier was received by the Procureur-General. As I previously announced to you, the warrant only included Orsini and Pierri. The punishment of De Rudio is commuted to a real servides for him.

violence either on electrose vee or on those placed in contact with them. The reprieve of De Rudio res-dered that rest- no longer necessary, and the Governor did Act delay a moment in giving orders from him from it. When the turnkeys who were coarged wiren me duty entered De Rudio's relief they found him harded in aleas. They and him buried a sleep. They shook him once twice before is awaker, when he opened his eyer and est up on his polet he stared featfully as them. and for a mount appeared bewildered. He thought they came to anomale that his last mean had a lived, and be recorded from trainful. Dut to a fail, they said, don't be affect we ard not prompt to refer you. For from two bring you good news; you are to have a constitution of punishment, and we are good in the contraction of punishment, and we are good in the contraction. revelers and munifiers, that wishin sign of the gra-hitre yawning fir its prey the most fan as it costumes should figure, that the layers sound of horse and trumpets, and the jibes and laughter of those wid-wers returning from festivities prolonged till the dawn, should contrast with the death-keell of the prison chapel; that the Descent de his Constilleshould passeside by side with the scaffold. For these reasons the execution was necessarily descent

Emcethe trial you are aware that the presents at transferred from the Condergerie to the condemned prison known as the Neurons Birely, in the Place de la Requette. In former times the Place de la Greve, now Place de l'Hetel de Ville, was the spot where criminals were put to death. Indeed, it might well be called the Field of Blood; its pave near has been many times stained with the blood of the victims of all revolutions, as well as of those who have fallen by the hand times stained with the blood of the victims of an excellentions, as well as of those who have failed by the hand of justice. Since the completion of the two prisons at the extremity of the Rue de la Requeste, it is in from of these buildings, and in the arrain square willouse parates them, that he guild ties is erocked. The Rue de la Requeste extends from the Place de la Bastille to the Barriere d'Aus you the external Ruelevard, chose to the familier and and you have a controlled to the familier and the left, the Rue Popularizations it at right angles, and is nothing on the other side in a straight angles, and is nothing on the other side in a straight line in the Rue de Bastroid. From that point of intersection to its extremy nothing is calculated to inspire more the ancholy thoughts than that street. You feel, long before you emerge on to the Boulevard, that you are appropriating the great receptacle of the dead; more tannial the apper part of La Requeste is filled with the shops of dealers in tombs, bead-stones, coffins, and funeral garlands in endiess variety. Further on rise geomity the two large prisons, and from the prisons to the cametery is little more than a step. The population in this peri of Paris is dense; the long streets of Reuilly, Pirpus, Charenton, and last, not least, the famous Faubourg and street of St. Antoine, with their near tributaries, converted to the Paris lie dense, with their near tributaries, converted to the Paris lie dense, with their near tributaries, converted to the Paris is dense. on one side, and the Bottlevard Beaumarchaes, with the nomerous thoroughfares, debouches on the other, while the Rue de la Kequette, as a mid-channel, most as I have said, from the Bastille to the prisons. For the last two nights the Place de la Roquette and the atrects contiguous were covered with a multitude, who braved the intense celd and wet to witness the execution: the crowds that held vigit the whole of last night were almost beyond salculation.

This morning the weather was bitterly cold, and the ground wet from the grow which had fallen. The sky

This morning the weather was briterly cold, and the ground wet from the mow which had fallen. The sky was covered with cloths of a slate color, and under that do mal canopy tark, gray noise, transparent like for eral crape, were defiting about. The streets in the more distant part of the city were described, but as you neared the quarter contiguous to the prison device daynads of Sergens de Ville might be seen moving toward the same direction, the occasional flash of bayonets in the gaslight was discernible, and mener still the vague mass, without form or outline, nearer still the vague mass, without form or outline, and heaving to and no, showed that the awful moment and heaving to and no, showed that the avid moments was approaching. Now and then a butcher's or a market gardener's cart, with its red lamp in front, rolled heavily along, and with difficulty made its way through the crowd. Many of the spectsors hast brought their breakfasts with them; they had their loaves under their arms, their pipes in their mouths. Some men were grave and serious, and spoke in a low tore of voice; others ested and laughed, and many observed that the prisoners well deserved their fate. About 15 paces from the gate of the prison the scaffold was erected, and on it rose the instrument of death, the name of which recalls so many terrible associations. There it stood on its platform like a ladder, without steps—the block with the hole for the head to enter, at the lower end; at the upper the heavy krife of triangular shape, with its edge like a razor's: hard by it the shell for the body after decapitation, and in front the busket for the head; the cord by which the blide is kept suspended, the framework, printed a dull red, just discerned in the dismal glimmering of a Winter's morning, all presented a nost hideous spectacle. ome men were grave and serious, and spoke in a los

of a Winter's morning all presented a post hideous spectacle.

At five o'clock the sound of bugles and drams was heard in all the passages issuing on the Place de la Requette. In a few minutes several squadrons of cavalry were heard advancing, the men wrapped in their blue or white cloaks and the Dragoous' helmets gleaning in the lamplight. The whole of the 3d Hussans, two squadrons of mounted Gendarmerie, is used from the side-streets on the square. They then wheeled round, and, separating into several detachments, swept the Place and the streets close to it, and quietly but firmly compelled the multitude to fall back on the north side of the Rue St. Maur, and the south of the Rues Popincourt and Basfroid, where they were kept at a respectful distance froid, where they were kept at a respectful distance froid, where they were kept at a respectful distance by two battalions of infantry, supported by divers sections of cavalry and squads of Sergens de Ville. The place of execution was occupied by cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both prisons. In less than half an hour numerous datachinents of in-fantry, preceded by equads of Sergens de Ville to-clear the way, took possession of all the points of the Fanburg St. Antoine, issuing on the Roquette, and wheever chanced to pass in that direction was obliged to show satisfactorily that he was going on his lawful occupation. The armed force called into requisition on occupation. The armed fore called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5,000 men; they were under the immediate command of a General of

rigade. Precisely at 6 o'clock Orski and Pierri were awake Precisely at 6 o'clock Orsis and Pierri were awake from their sleep by the governor of the prison, who announced that their last hear was come. The Abbellugon, chaplain of the Koquette and the chaptain of the Conciergerie, were present. I do not profess to give particulars of what passed within the walls of the cell, but I may observe that the wretched men appeared cam when the news, which could not have taken them by surprise, was announced to them. I am assured that they heard mass and received the communion with respect, if not devotion. to them. I am assured that they heard mass and received the communion with respect, if not devotion. Soon after they were taken to the room called de la todette, for the change of dress. It is not large. On the present occasion it continued, besides the chaplains and the governor of the prison, about '30 persons, the principal among whom were the greffier, or clerk, representing the Court of Assize and the huissier, or where, who was charged with reading the sentence on the scaffold. The remainder were upparently police agents. When the convicts entered the chambre de la todette, they were placed at different extremities of it, with their backs turned to each other. There were two assistant executioners—one from Rouen, the other from Caen—beside him of Paris. These lost no time in preparing the convicts for the scaffold. During the dreadful operation Orsini remained calm, and, though dreadful operation Orsini remained calm, and, though he was not so loud or contradictory as during his trial, Pierri was somewhat excited. The strait-valisticoat nteriered with his gesticulations, but he hardly reased talking for a moment. When the executioner was pinioning him he asked that the fastenings should t be drawn too tight, as he had no intention of es ping. The cold touch of the steel on his neck, when he scissors out off his hair as as not to interfere with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to thri through him; but he recovered himself when he flus through him: but he recovered misself when he is und-that his beard was left untrached. He thanked the executioner for letting him dis with his face as became a man. When the hood, to which the vail which covers the features of the particide is suspended, was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and atopted a joke about the figure he must cut.

s moment he turned his head and perceived Orsin

he salned him gaily, and assed how he was getting on. He was interrupted by Oraini, who was himself undergoing the same operation with the same sang frond as if he were under the hands of a valet dressing for a party, with the words, "Be calm, be celm, my friend." Peeri's tongue ran or, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of his shoes, for in pursuance of the sentence they were to proceed to the scaffold barefooted. The man appeared to hesitate, but Pierri encourage him to proceed, and assisted him as much as he could, still talking. The operation being over, and the toilette complete, he turned toward the turnkey and asked to be allowed to embrace him. This request was complied with. The moment of moving now came, and the Abb Hugon cried out. "Courage." "Oh! I am not afraid—I am not efraid—I am not efraid—I can not effect effects effects effects that is an effect effects eff saluted him gaily, and asked how

in the precedual of fleaven, his Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at his person, but the country has shown itself to be deeply moved by them; and as at the time when I and restrict the punishment of De Rudio is commuted into penal servitude for life.

Since their condemnation it was judged proper to employ the straight-waistcoat with the three converse as a precautionary measure against any possible act of pair wite also cut away from his neck, but he under-

went the operation without fline bug. At the mon to that moment was ca'm and impassible.

The prison clock struck?; before the issue and deed away the door leading to the staffold opened as of what it is the first to profit by the few moments still left to collect his thoughts and assume a colmer attitude. He promised to be called not said be should chant a part for hymn, and it is not be actually begun to any the well-ke near the first to the few moments. I have not the whole there is the first the first the first that the f our ta fatre. Learning on the Abbe Hught he notified lift en steps of the stafford, stall repeating the

Order of the song.

Order was supported by the chaplan of the Concernets, and his salarress never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform is called be sen from the movement of his body and of his best, though covered with the veil, that he was looking out. though covered with the veil, that he was locking ofther the growd, and probe by intended addressing them. But they were too for off. The greffier then directed the taken to rend the sentence of the Caut immediate the price of the ceating particular. The taken is the ceating particular. The taken is to the ceating particular. The taken is to was an old man, over 60, was evidency much moved at having to perform this duty, and he trembled as much from emotion as from colds, he read the deciment, which no one listened to.

After this formality was terminated Ordin and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their

After this formality was terminated Order and their embraced their spiritual attendants, and presend their injects the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instabl. He was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his tend was laid on the block, it is affirmed that he cried. Vice of Linic vive in Linux to.

Date-Vice to Republique to Or ini was then taken in hand. His veil was raised, Ordini was then taken in hand. His veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried "live la France! It was but five minutes past!" of lock when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was used upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep elence. It passed off, his even very soon. When all was over men went to train work and parties who had gone together to the past from distant quarters of the town hastened ho me to leave the ground. The good time was leaved and maken off, the crowds gradually thinned, some tex-groups still lingered about the stort, but the cold was biter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few-hours

he pisce was deserted.

The number of deaths from the atleupt for which
here wietered men sufficed cow a neurits I am assured, to fourteen.

I am just informed that De Rudio is to be sent to

London to give elidence against Bernard.

Correspondence of The Manchester Gundlen.

Parits, March 1t.

Such had been the alarm of the Government that an entire division was had out, under the personal command of a general officer, who assisted at the execution. Fifteen thousand soldiers were roady to act at the slighter signal, and every issue and outlet was guarded as in times of insurrection. In the estimation of my informant, between 10,000 and 100,000 men of the graubourge, workmen in blouses, were assembled in the spaces and in the street, near the Place de la Roquette; but he also says they were so grouped, by the way in which the troops were stationed, that they could see little or nothing. I will now give, in my informants own words, the following, which I, with his permission, took down under his dictation:

When the dead, dull sound of the falling of the knife upon Orsini was heard, it was responded to by Correspondence of The Manchester Guardien.

"When the dead, dull sound of the falling of the knife upon Orsini was heard, it was responded to by an immense but smothered reply of "Free la Republique!" I cannot properly describe this, it was like a gigantic mutter; it was not a cry or a shout, but it sounded like the breath or the sigh of thousands of human lungs. It was well appreciated by the authorities: for, on the instant, the soldiers raked the most disorderly clatter imaginable; struck their horser, so as to make them plunge and kick, shook their arms, and contrived that the popular whisper should be stifled without being literally put down. But the words, "Vac la Republique, must have been clearly audible to every one." In addition to this, my friend says: "I purposely wenhome on foot, threading my way slowly through the groups whenever I found them thicked. I am bound to admit that everywhere I heard expressions of symmetric and admit that everywhere I heard expressions of symmetric and admit that everywhere I heard expressions of symmetric and contribution for Orsini whose crime seems. pathy and admiration for Orsini, whose crime seems atterly forgotten, while only the effect produced by his courage and generosity toward his associates remains. Pierri's name I did not hear once. The attitude of the populace was, I should say, extremely menacing, for it has the marks of a hate and thirst for vengeance scated too deep for words. All the remarks I heard were made in an under tone, as though a police spy were dreaded at every instant

The Paris correspondent of The Tones has "rea"sen to believe that the demand which the French
"Government has made on that of Sardinia for the
"extradition of Mr. Hodge, the Englishman who, it is
"alleged, was implicated in the attempt on the Empe"ror: life, has been refused." 'It appears, "saysthat
writer, "that an extradition tresty exists between
"France and Sardinia, one of the clauses of which
"provides for the extradition of subjects of a third
"power, though not a contracting party, if the sanc"tion of that power can be obtained." The sanction
of Eng and has been requested in the case of Mr.
Hodge, and refused by Lord Derby's Government. In
the meantime, Mr. Hodge remains in prison in Sardinia.

dinia.

Trade in Paris continued very dull. Breadstuffs were quiet and slightly easier. Mr. Edouard Tnayer, Senator and ex-Director General of the Post-Office, is to be President of the new Transatlantic Steam-Navi-

gation Company.

The silk-houses of Lyons had sent a deputation to
the Emperor relative to a new Credit Mobiler Society to be cevoted to the interests of the silk trade.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Spanish Ministry had received a vote of confidence in the fact that the budget for 1858 had been voted by Congress without alteration. The same dispatch says that full satisfaction is now offered by the Mexican Govern-ment to Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

A dispatch from Bern announces that the Genevese Government has dissolved the Italian Benefit Society in that place, and that the Federal Commissioners had ordered the expulsion of twelve French and seven-teen Italian refugees, while an inquiry was going on concerning twelve others.

HOLLAND.

The Ministry had undergone a slight medification.

RUSSIA.

The Invalide Russe records new victories of the Army of the Cancasus. A letter to that journal announces that the important defile of Argoon, which has so often been attacked unsuccessfully, is at length

has so often been attacked unsuccessfully, is at length in possession of the Russian troops.

The Times's Vienna correspondent says that M. Petersburgh advices put it beyond doubt that the Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russians. The Russian Admirel is understood to have reported in a dispatch—at the advance posts toward the mouth of the Amoor had been attacked by the Chinese so sudderly, and with such force, that the Russians had to retreat thirty leagues up the liver. The Chinese thereupon destroyed the Russian settlement.

BRAZIL.

The dates from Rio Janeiro are to the 14th of Febmary. The Coffee market was improving, and business was brisk. No demand for Hides. Exchange on London, 234.

At Bahis, the demand for Sugar was less brisk, and

Freights were depressed.

At Pernambuco, Sugars were higher. The import trade was dull.

Liverpool Markets.

COTION.—The market under free receipts and the tews from America has been very dull and prices have given very jd since the departure of the Singara. The sales of the tires have answard to only 2,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. At Manchester there is little or in bosiness doing and prices

te drouping.

BREADSFUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report
bernlarivals and a dull market for all descriptions. Flour negtered and quite nominal. Wheat dull, and seiling in recall at
revious raize. Con is in limited request, and didd; overtived and velow 34. White 356 u.St.

with regard to the affairs of France, and European politics genarrivals of Gold in Lorden, on the 15th, amounted to

ht has, mostly from Australia. rates of the demand.

The Brazilian mail steamer, with £322,750 in specie, and the
West India mail steamer, with £1,24,501 in specie, arrived at
Bernampton on the 16th

London Markets.

Burkherius and dull, but prices unchanged. Sugar firm, but Reduced rather chesper. Correct unchanged. The quiet but tim Corpos. 1 Rock slightly lower. Tattow quiet but rulp prices asked: P. V. C. 51 6. Livered Ott., \$9. Such Price layer, 52 64 57 2.

American Securities.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph.]
Tunis, March 16.—The Conspiracy bill has been ejected. Manuel, March 15. - The Sparlish Embassador at

London has resigned. Pants, Tuesday. The Tame per Cents closed today at a triing advance.

Houseville, Tuesday, - Navigation is opening here. Six steam is passed down the river yesterday. LAYER for, Wednesday .- A heavy failure in the South As erlean trade is reported. Name not men-

Panis, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. M. Belfelle, Prefect of the Yonne, is appointed Prefect of Police, succeeding M. Pietri, whose resignation on account of ill besith has been accepted.

WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY. According to the advices received by the Type, the Brazilians were collecting a large naval and military force at Montevideo for the purpose of attacking Paraguay. They were only delaying until the arrival of some gun-boats from England. The news by the Type is that the Government party at Montevideo had prevailed against its opponents. A battle had been fought about eighty miles from the city, in which the Government troops were victorious. The Commander-in-Chief and the chief officers of the opposition force were taken prisoners. The representatives of the Foreign powers interfered with the Montevilean Government to scare the lives of the prisoners. Clemency was promised, but before the Government pardon could be transmitted to the victorious troops, the whole of the prisoners had been shot.

of the priseners had been shot.

From The London News (City Articles, March 17.

The funds to-day (16th) were firmer in character, although symptoms of he-station were observable at the close. The result of the day's transactions was an

improvement of rather more than , & cent.
The improved feeling extended into most other departments of the Stock Exchange. The market least affected was that for English railway stocks, in partments of the Stock Exchange. The market least affected was that for English railway stocks, in which any tendency toward recovery seems to be met by sales based upon the decline in the Tariff. The provincial markets also were reported heavy. In two days a million cerling in gold had arrived off the coast. As the price of silver has at the same time fallen, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the Continental exchequers will assume more firmness, and that a fair proportion of these enormous gold narivals will be retained here. There is thus a prospect of the stock of gold in the bank being speedily carried over £18,000,000. Considering the prolonged abserce of any commercial demand for money at the bank, a reduction of the minimum rate of discount of that establishment from 3 to 21 per cent may be locked for from week to week. The amount of gold sent into the bank to day, after dislucting a small withdrawal, was £45,000.

as nt into the bank to day, interdisducting a small wendrawal, was £ 15,000.

The limits have exhibited greater steadiness to-day, and have closed at an advance of ‡ \$\psi\$ cent as compared with the last prices of yesterday. The silver by last Mexican mail has been sold at a decline of ‡ \$\psi\$ counce. The orders for India are very limited, and the greater portion of this rilver was purchased for the continent. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon leading the lawer the rates muon other places.

continent. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon Paris was slightly lower the rates upon other places were about the same as last post.

The new Australian steamer, the Semla, due at Suez, about the Stoin irst, is expected to bring a larger amount of gold than has hitherto usually been received by these steamers. The arrivals of species to-day are £294,250 from the Brazil, £192,860 from Australia by the Kent.

the Kent.

Several houses have stopped at Demerara. At Berbice Mersus. Bridges, Sherlock & Co. have succumbed. In Georgetown the failures are reported of Mr. P. A. Clouston and Messus. F. W. Whitney & Co. The Eccasing Herald stated that the meeting of his supporters in the House of Commons, summoned yes erday by the Earl of Derby, was responded to by 220 members. This morning's edition of The Herald contained the following notice of the meeting: Previous to the Cabinet Council about 160 members of the louse of Commons had a conference with the Earl o Derby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the

official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. The Times says that Mr. Ewart's motion last night, respecting colonization in India, embraces the most practical view of one of the most important subjects of

The Times states that the projected Indian loan will or the purpose having passed its third reading.

Letters from King George's Sound state that a gold field is understood to have been found at that settlement. The discovery was made by a convict and another man, by whom several specimens had been brought in. A party had been formed to proceed to

YUCATAN.

By the arrival of the Mary, from Ruatan Island, we have the annexed letter from a correspondent at Beze. Honduras

Betize, March 6, 1858.

I have but a moment refore the Mary leaves to inform you that the Judians have taken the town of Bacalar, one of the chief too as in Yuca'an; that they Bacalar, one of the chief towns in Yncaran; that they teek it by surprise in the night, and not a single one of the inhabitants escaped. All are prisoners, and we are apprehensive that all will be put to death, as the Incians do not want money, but say the Cross (t) which they worship wants blood.

Capt. Anderson and a portion of the 2d West India Regiment have been sent up to our northern boundary to keep the Indians from crossing the line after the Spanish living in this settlement.

Spanish living in this settlement.

Our northern magistrate, with two others, has been ent up to redeem the prisoners at Bacalar.

Capt. Stevens reports that ransom for the prisoners not being forthcoming, they were all-men, we

children-massacred.

VENEZUELA.

The bark Thomas Dallet arrived at this port yesterday from Laguayra, Venezuela, which port she left on the 13th inst. See confirms the advices received at New-York by the Northern Light, that a revolutionary moverant, under the auspices of Gen. Paez, had been set after and had achieved considerable success. On the 18th, intelligence reached Laguayra that Gen. Castro, of Barquisimeto, had approached the town of La Vatoria, 25 miles from Caracas, with a force of 4,000 men, well armed and equipped. The Monagas party had only 1,500 men, and were in no condition to attempt a vicorous resistance. The two armies had been in sight of each other for a week. All the available forces of Monagas at Caracas and Laguayra had been sent by the Gavernment party, and not a soldier was to be seen at either place.

President Monagas had sent off two of his sons secretly at midnight to Barceiona for succor.

The country was thrown into confusion, and general alarm perveded all classes.

The Stave Trace.—United States Marshal Watkins, yestering, arrested Capt. Mendez, a Spaniard, and Capt. Gebel, on the charge of fitting out the schooner Ponce, with a view of employing her in the slave-trade on the coast of Africa. The Ponce, when the arrests were made, was lying in the stream, off Henderson's Wharf, Fell's Point, having cleared on Monday, with Capt. Gebel as master, for Marchiam, by Mesers. B. Buck & Sons. She has a cargoon board and is ready for sailing. The parties accused were taken before United States Commissioner Hadan, and the evidence being very light they were released on their own recognizances to appear at an examination to-day.

[Baltimore Patriot. | Baltimore Patriot.

CAPE Con ITEMS. -The fishing business appears to The Stock Market had been heavy, and the prosest Cornels slightly defined the closing piles on the 16th as self-defined money, and 56,227 for account closing firm. The sacon given for the beautiful which present the comming season at Variounthport. The packets canning from Boston to Wellfleet carried 3,708 passencers in 1857. 75,000 mashels of cyclers were placted a Wellfleet berther in 1857.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

AWFUL GARDNER'S" STORY OF HIMSELD " Awful Gardner," the converted pugilist, was present on Sunday evening at a meeting in the Methodisc Church in Greene street, and narrated to the congregation the circumstances of his conversion, as follows:

I feel it my duty to tell you what God has done for me. I hope you will hear all I have to say. There are many here who have known me for ten yearshave known me when I was f arfully wicked. New I am on the Lord's side. I want it theroughly ander stood that now I am on the Lord's side.

I was on a visit to my brother in the country, about . tweety eight miles away, at a town called Portebester, When I went there I had as much idea of getting religion as many of you have now-that is none at all. But I hope when you get home you cannot rest may sleep till you get religion. I went to church in that town for accommedation, that's all, to the felles. The Savier was there. The Lord's spirit was powerfully displayed, and went from heart to heart all through the church. It worked upon me three or four nights, The paster of the church came to me and asked me if I would not like to get religion and serve God. I answered " No. I didn't care about it just then," and told him a lie, for I did; I felt as though I wasted re-

I got dreadfully uneasy, and made up my mind I had better leave that part of the country; it was getting too warm for ne. I told my brother I was going to New-York in the morning. He said, "Wait aunther day," and I made up my mind I would stay and attend another night. Some remarks were made to backsliders the next night, many of whom I knew; they mit there armoved. The mit leter and my friends had been trying to get me to be a Christian, but the devil said, Don't be taken in by those 'ellows," After shurch that night, as we were going home—the minist r lived up our way - I made some remark about those backsliders, saying to him that if I were in their place I would come out like a man and seek relig a over

The minister told me that he thought I was a very great sincer; that I stood in a critical condition, and was more likely to be lost than any of them. I said o my brother, if that was the way the mirister was going to talk, I would go. I get my carpet beg ready next day and started; I opened the door; I wanted to go and I didn't want to go; and I hoped my brother would again urge me to stay; he did so, and I stayed. That was Saturday. After I had my dincer I recolved that I would seek the Lord that night. I made a strong resolution; I felt where I stool that perhaps was the last time the Lord would strive with me. Saturday night the invitation was given to come forward to the altar-on my shoulders my load of sine-up I went with them, the cross of Christ upon my back. I got up and threw my sins down by the altar. I tried as hard as a man ever did, and I got no religion. Sunday night I attended with a like result. Test

night I could not sleep, my sins looked so bad; they came up on every hand and looked at me; all the size of my life crowded upon me, many I should never have thought of, had not the devil brought them before me. I could not sleep: I wiggled and waggled around the bed all might; the Lord was striving with me. Monday morning I got up and prayed; I did the best I could; I asked the Lord to take away the weight that bore me down so. There was a friend came to me that day and said he was going over to White Plaine, and I could go with him. Knowing I would be in good company, I concluded to go, thinking he might lo me some good. There was little said on the way, but he told me to keep looking for the Savior; that I was trying to get religion, and had let everybody know it; the Lord was willing to bless me at any time or anywhere. I was riding along, singing a hymn, and in an instant I felt as though I was blessed. I am sure I gave up my soul and body. The first thing I knew, God spoke peace to my soul. It came like a shot-it came like lightning, when I was not anticipating it, and the first thing I said, "Glory! God blessed me." My friend said he knew it s he felt the shock too. We rode against a stone fence two or three times, and came near tumbling on the ground. The change was surmising: the trees looked as is if they had been blessed; everything appeared to have been blessed, even the horse and wagon. I felt strong. I could almost fly. Glory to God, this religion is good! The Lord has blessel-me ever since. My faith in him grows stronger every day. I would face all the people that God ever put on the earth, and tell them all I am bound for heaves My heart says, see the scorper: I say, I will go pray for him. Everything is pleasing. Blove those I used o hate. Now, that shows pretty good for religiondon't it, brothers ! [Yes, yes]. Men that I used to seek to injure I love now; I pray for them. I don't hate a soul that God ever put breath in. As I look around, you all took good to me: I love the Christian little better than ti would not swap this religion for all New-York city. I would rather have religion and live on bread and water till God calls me. They talk about noise herewhat will it be when we get to heaven? I have tested the world's pleasures, but religion is the only thing that will make a man happy here, and the only thing that will make him happy hereafter. There are a great many here that know me, and it is, so doubt, a mystery to them that God should accept such a creature. Now is the time to step to the altar. Don't say to God, let me accomplish this or that, and then I will seek you. When you receive the religion of Jesus Christ you are the richest person on the earth. Come at once. Clear the way, here! Seats all around: a low yourselves to be led to Christ.

THE MEETING IN JOHN STREET YESTERDAY. The Business Men's meeting at noon, in the eld John-street Church yesterday, was conducted by Mr. LUCIUS HART. In this meeting arrangements have been made for ladies to take seats in the gallery, in order that the body of the house may be occupied by businers men, for whose benefit the meeting is particularly designed. The exercises were commenced by

singing the hymn beginning:

"Come, my soul, thy suif prepare Jesus loves to answer prayer," Mr. HART then read a part of the 12th chapter of Romans. He said that if one had no other rules to go by than those contained in this chapter, and would go by them what a harmy work. by them what a happy world we might have, even here! After the reading, prayer was offered by Mr. Lockwood, which was followed by singing

How tedious and taxteless the hours,

"How tedious and tasteless the hours, when Jesus to longer I see."

Mr. Hart said he could not describe his technigs to-day. He thought of the time when, a lad, he used to trip up to the old church on this spot. The pulpit was on the wrong end now. He heard there the silvery voice of the sainted Summerfield, as he poured forth his tenes so lovingly. There was also the stalwart Elder Merwin, whom the old men would remember, whose strong voice was not to be forgotten; and he could now point to the man who used to lead the choir, Mr. Daniel Ayres (who sat close to the pulpit), or ratner who used to be led by a blind woman, whose name was Hannah Baldwin. Here eyes were closed, but her toughe was loose. How she sang as she sat in the highest seat! Preacher and singers had all zore to that happy land where there was no blindness. We, said he, wait a little longer—how little, none can know.

We, said he, wait a little longer—how little, none can knew.

He could point to another member of the old choir, Mr. Francis Hall, who still lingered, and doubtless feit that the law of God was unchangable.

A gentleman in the center of the house said that on last Saturday he had resolved to confess his sins and come to the Savier. On Sunday he did go to God, but could find no rest. His brethren talken and prayed with him. He had often thought prayer a 'humber,' but then he saw right into his brother's heart. He went to the altar, but could get no relief. When his friends asked him if he felt better, he almost said Yes," but something within told him to say the truth. On Monday he read his Bible and prayed all day, yet went to bed without relief. But on The day norming all seemed clear to him. He wanted to tell his friends that religion was a fact to him.

Mr. Hart—We should like to hear the brother, but we are confined to time here, and I have to resd the

we are confined to time here, and I have to read the notices. Here is one, and I am very corry to have to "The prayers of this meeting are requested for a young lady to scotle at religion."

Last at the cross, earliest at His grave. "A young lady who scoffs at rengion?"